***Course's Name :**analog communication*	**Palestine Technical University - Kadoorie**	***Instructor's Name :*** [redacted]
Course's Number :		***Student's Name:*** ....
***Exam's Period** 1hours*		***Student's Number:*** [redacted]
Questions' Number :4		***Section's Number:*** ....
Total Mark :30		***Exam's Date :*** ~~14/04/2013~~ 9/5/2013
Pages' Number4:	*first......Exam*	***Form :***
	first.......Semester 2012/2013	

14/30

Q1)Given the following LTI system.

3/8

Find y(t) for the following two cases

$$X(t) \longrightarrow \boxed{h(t)} \longrightarrow y(t)$$

a)(4 marks) $\underbrace{x(t) = 2\sin c(Wt)}_{}^{AT\,\mathrm{sinc}\,fT}$ $\quad \underbrace{h(t) = 4\sin c(2Wt)}^{2AT\,\sin\,2ft}$

b)(4 marks) $x(t) = \cos(2\pi 1000t) + \sin(6\pi 1000t)$ $\quad 2\pi\ f\ t$

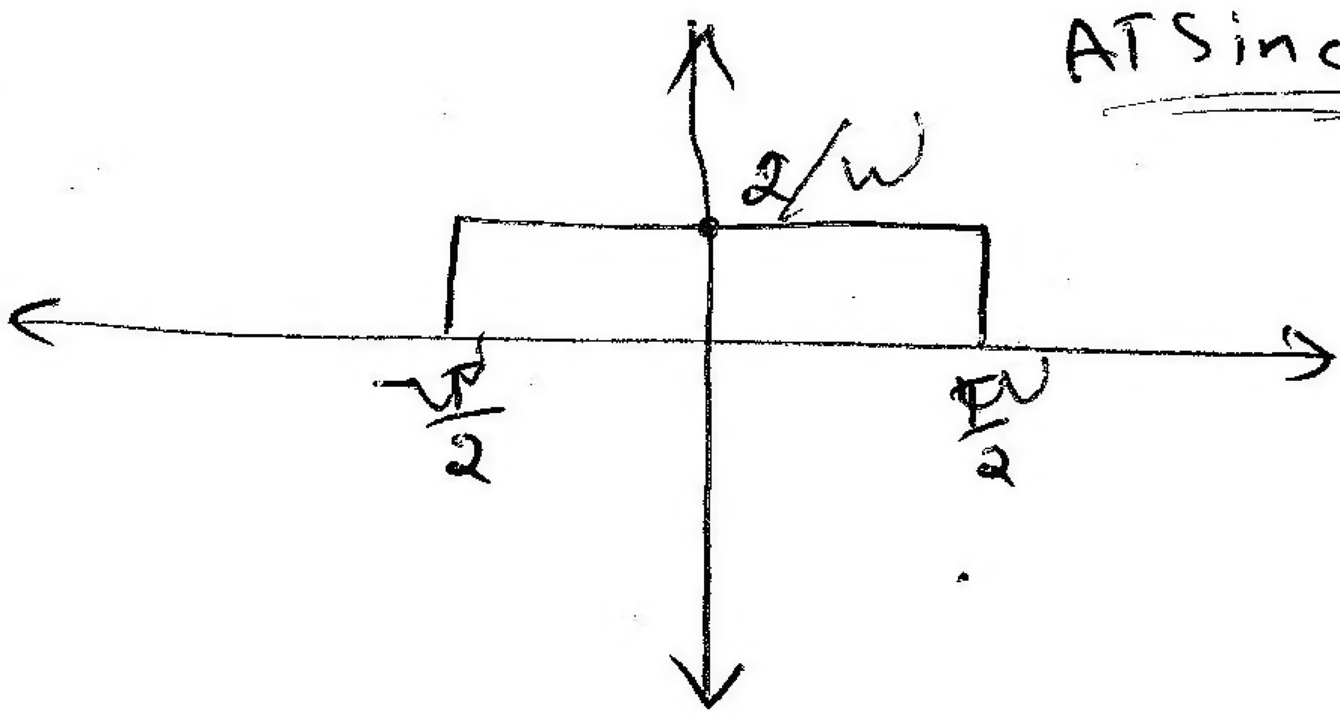
$h(t) = 4\sin c(2000t)$

— ATsinc fT

— 2ATsinc 2fT

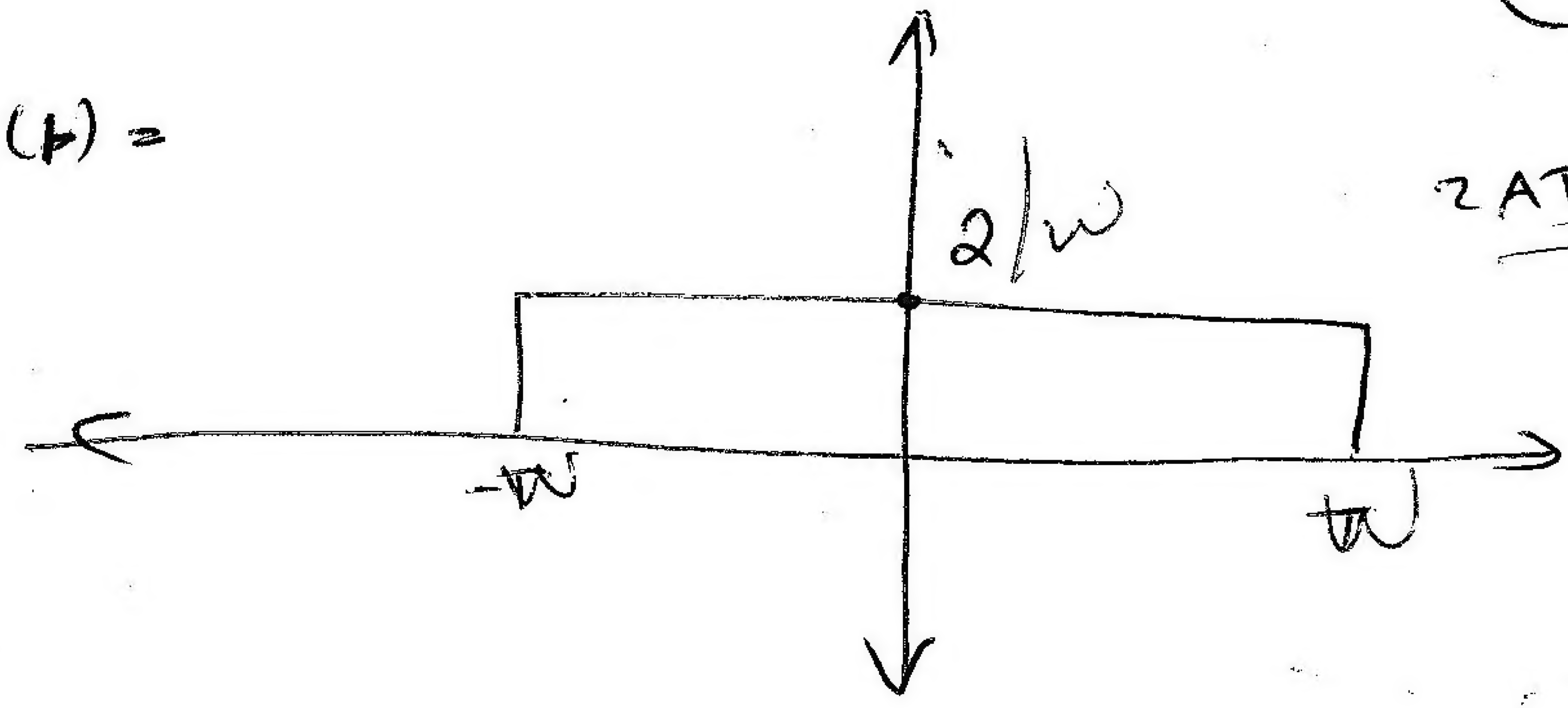
— AT sin 2fT

a) $y(f) = x(f)\,h(f)$

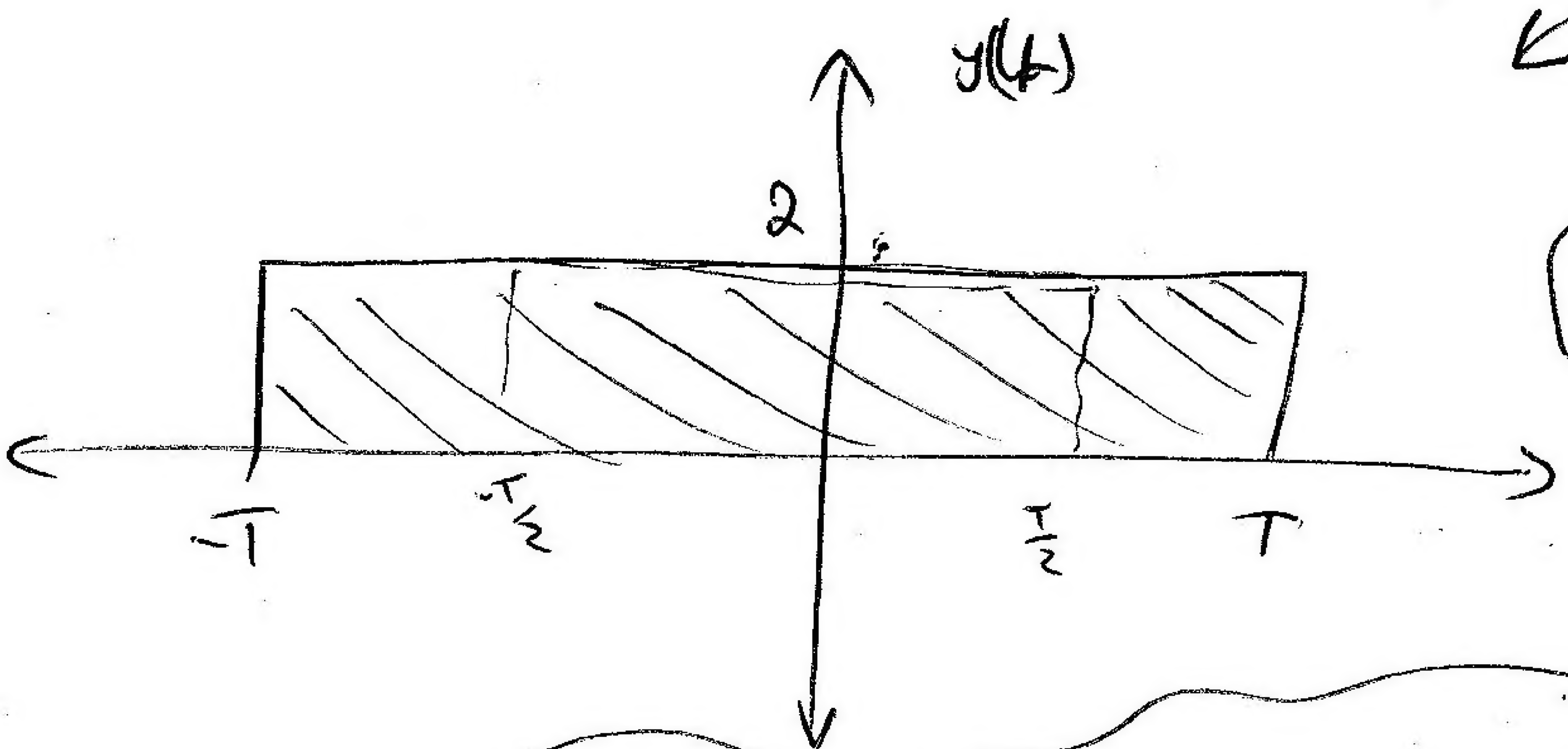
$x(f) =$ 

المسائلات تحاليه
لحتنفس لهرباء
الامتحان الأول

2

$h(f) =$ 

$x(f)\ h(f)$



$\therefore y(t) = h(t) = 4\,\mathrm{sinc}(2wt)$

تم الرفع بواسطة م. معن أبو حسين

(b) $\cos(2\pi 1000t) + \sin(6\pi 1000t) \Rightarrow \underline{x(t)}$

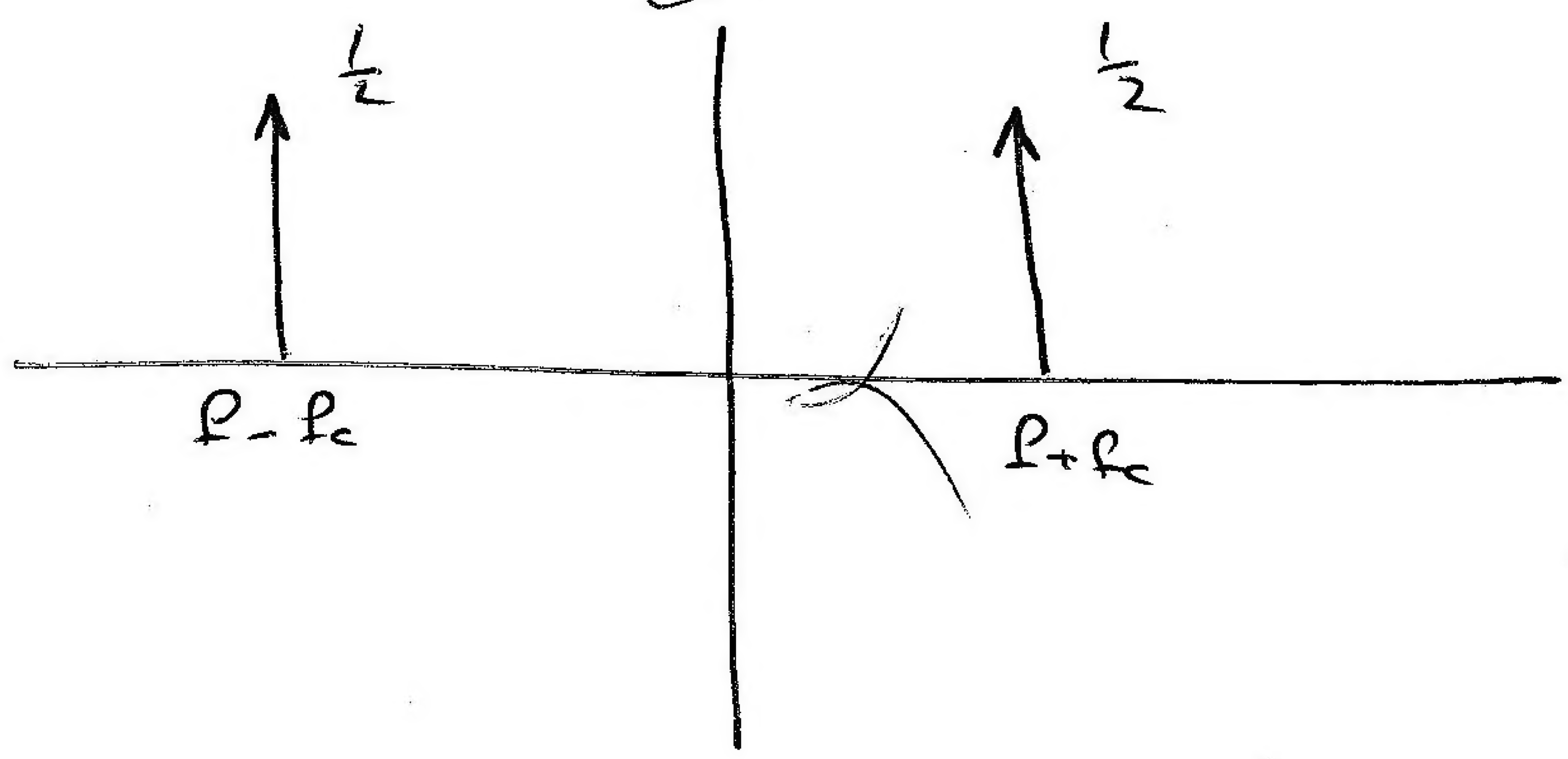
$4\,\text{sinc}(2000\,t) \Rightarrow \underline{h(t)} \Rightarrow 4\,\text{Sinc}\, ft$

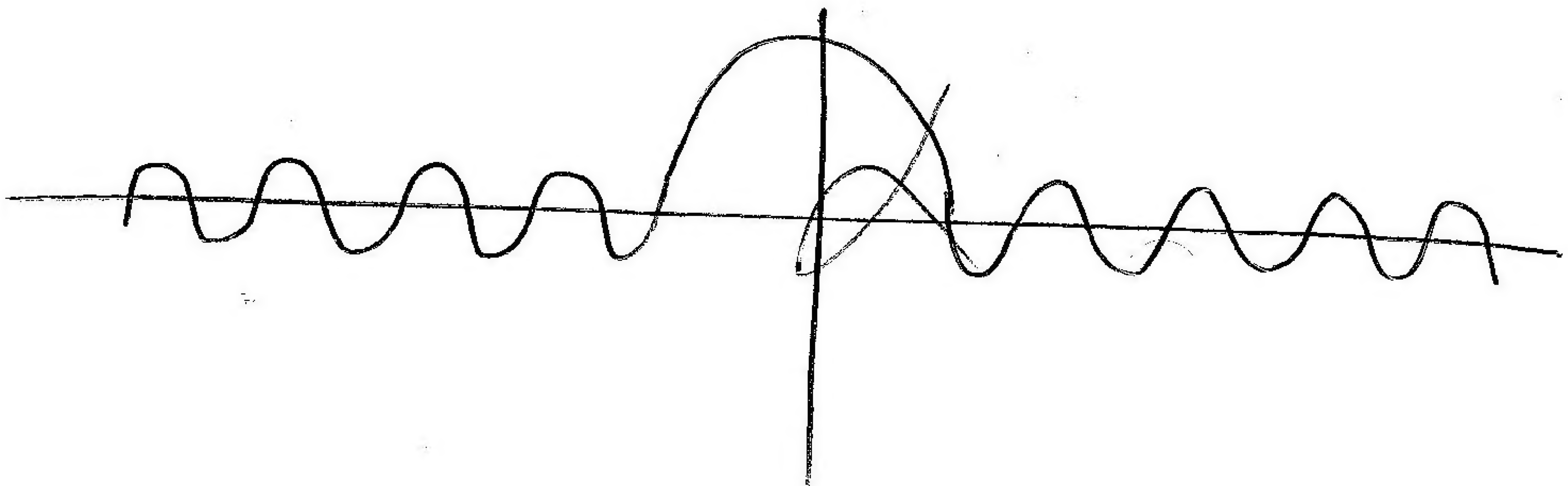
$\cos(2\pi ft) + \sin 2\pi ft$

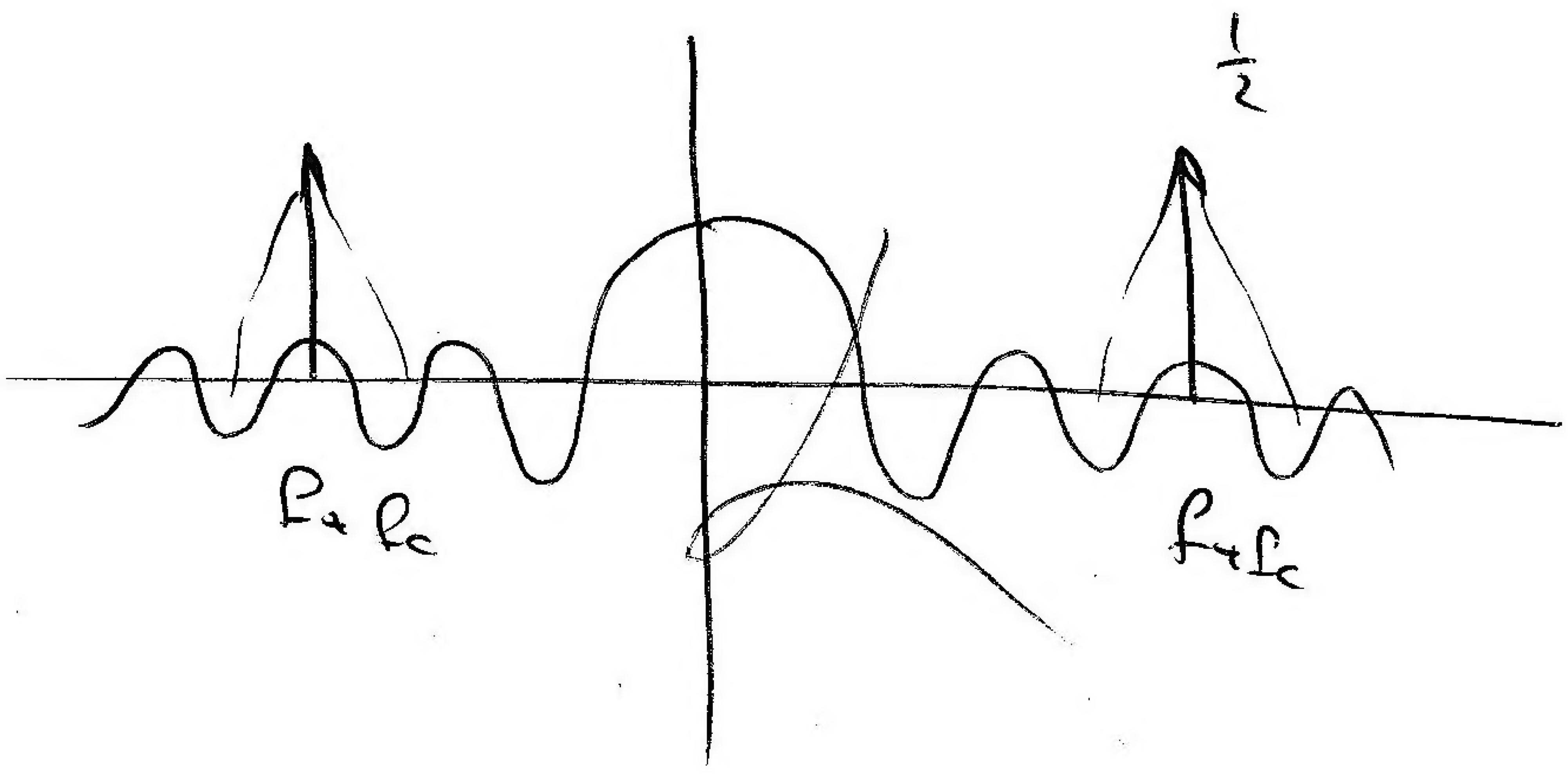
$F(\cos 2\pi ft) = \frac{1}{2}\delta(f-f_c) + \frac{1}{2}\delta(f+f_c)$

$F(\sin 2\pi ft) = \frac{1}{2j}\delta(f-f_c) + \frac{1}{2j}\delta(f+f_c)$

1







Course's Name :*analog communication*
Course's Number :
Exam's Period *1hours*
Questions' Number :*4*
Total Mark :*30*
Pages' Number*4***:**

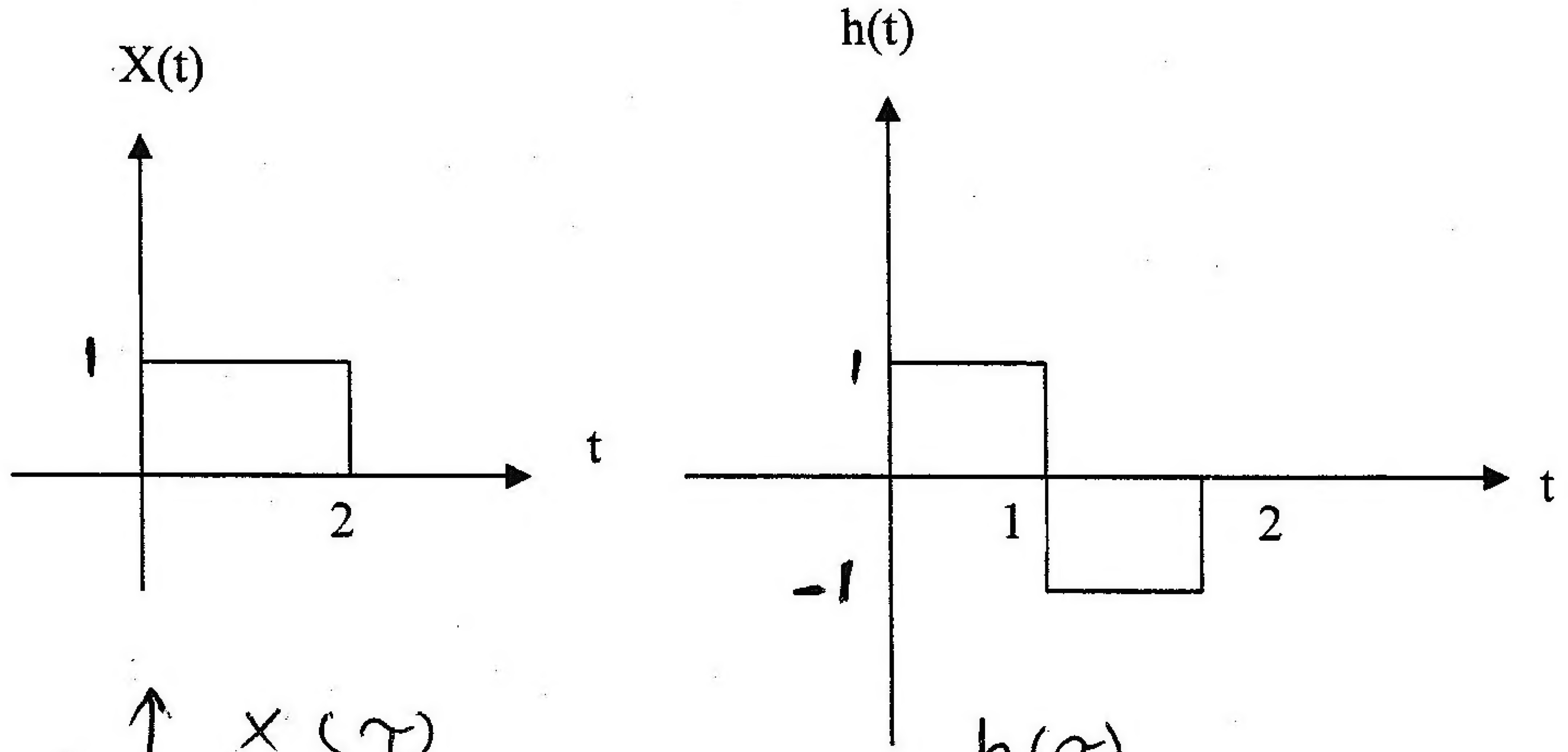
Palestine Technical University - Kadoorie

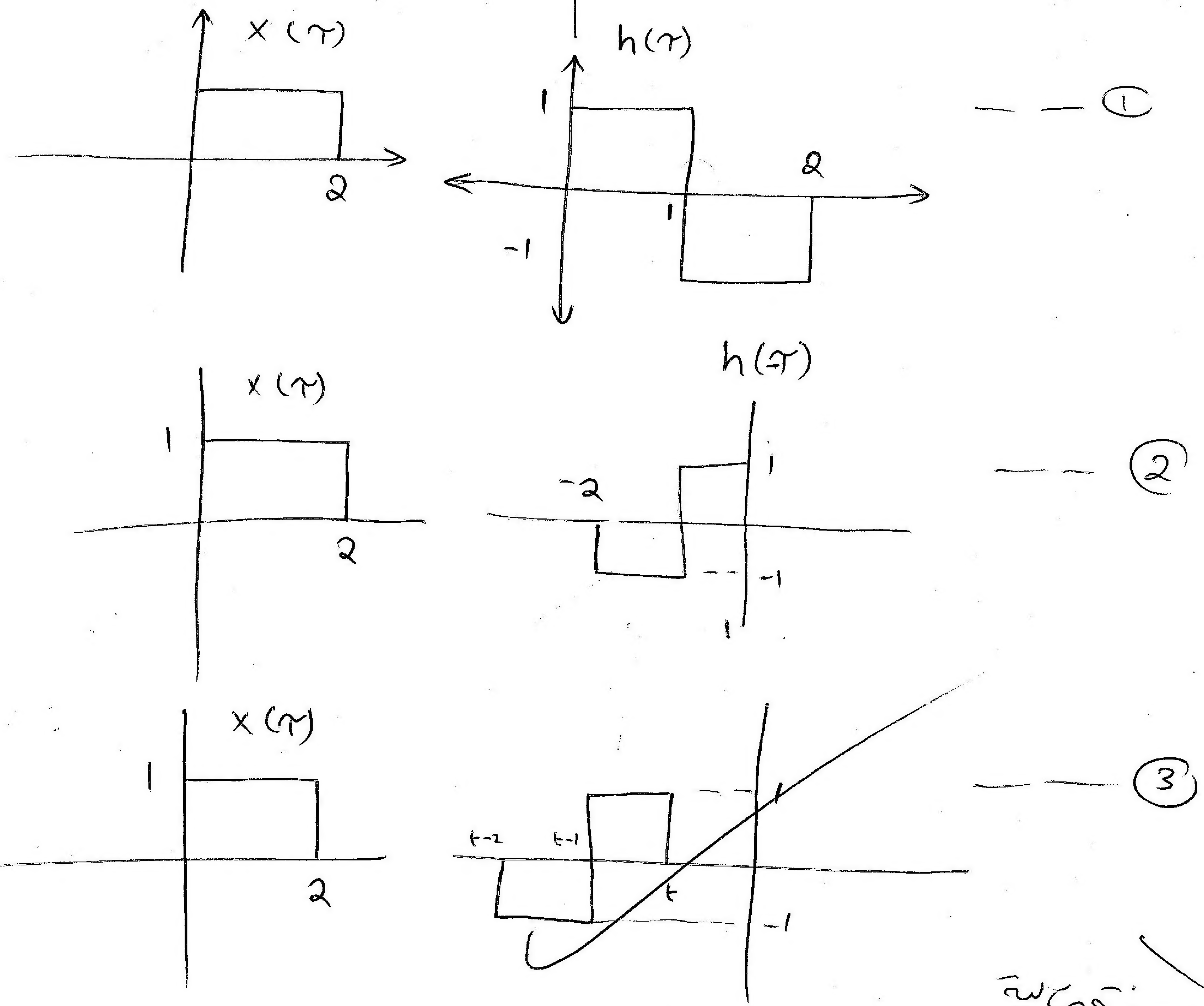
first……Exam
first……Semester 2012/2013

Instructor's Name :
Student's Name: ……………………………
Student's Number: ………………………..
Section's Number: ……………………….
Exam's Date :*11/04/2013*
Form :

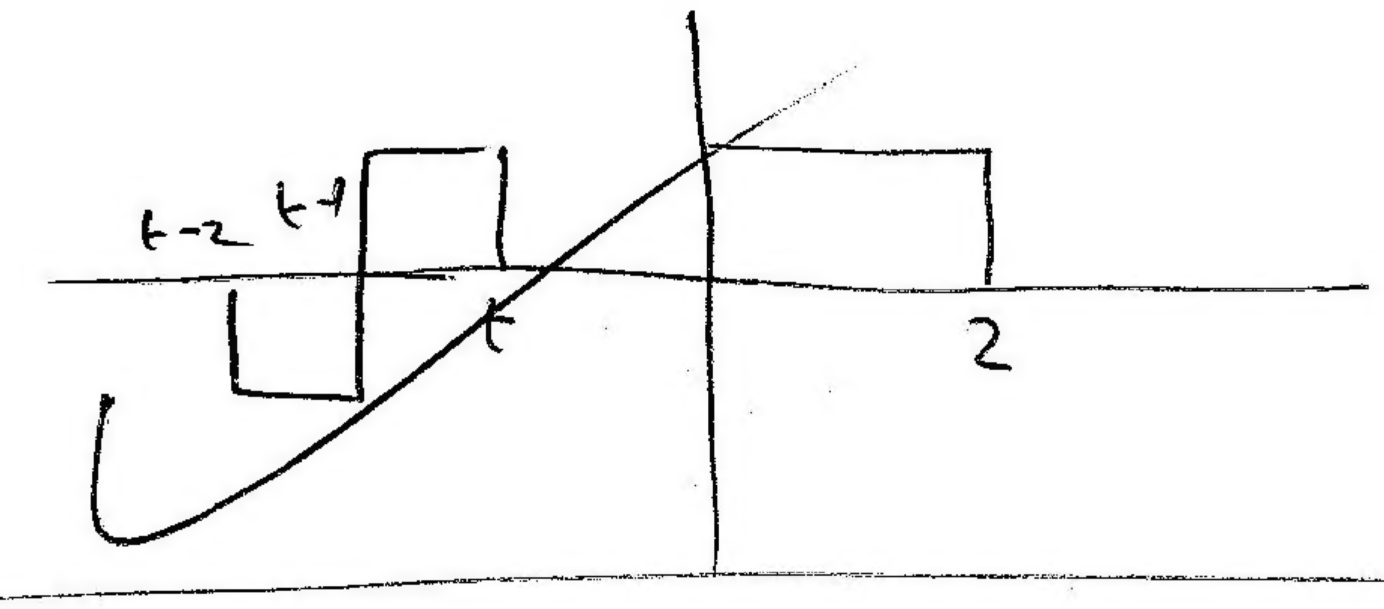
4/8

Q2)Find and draw the output response y(t) if the input x(t) and the impulse response are as given below (8 marks)



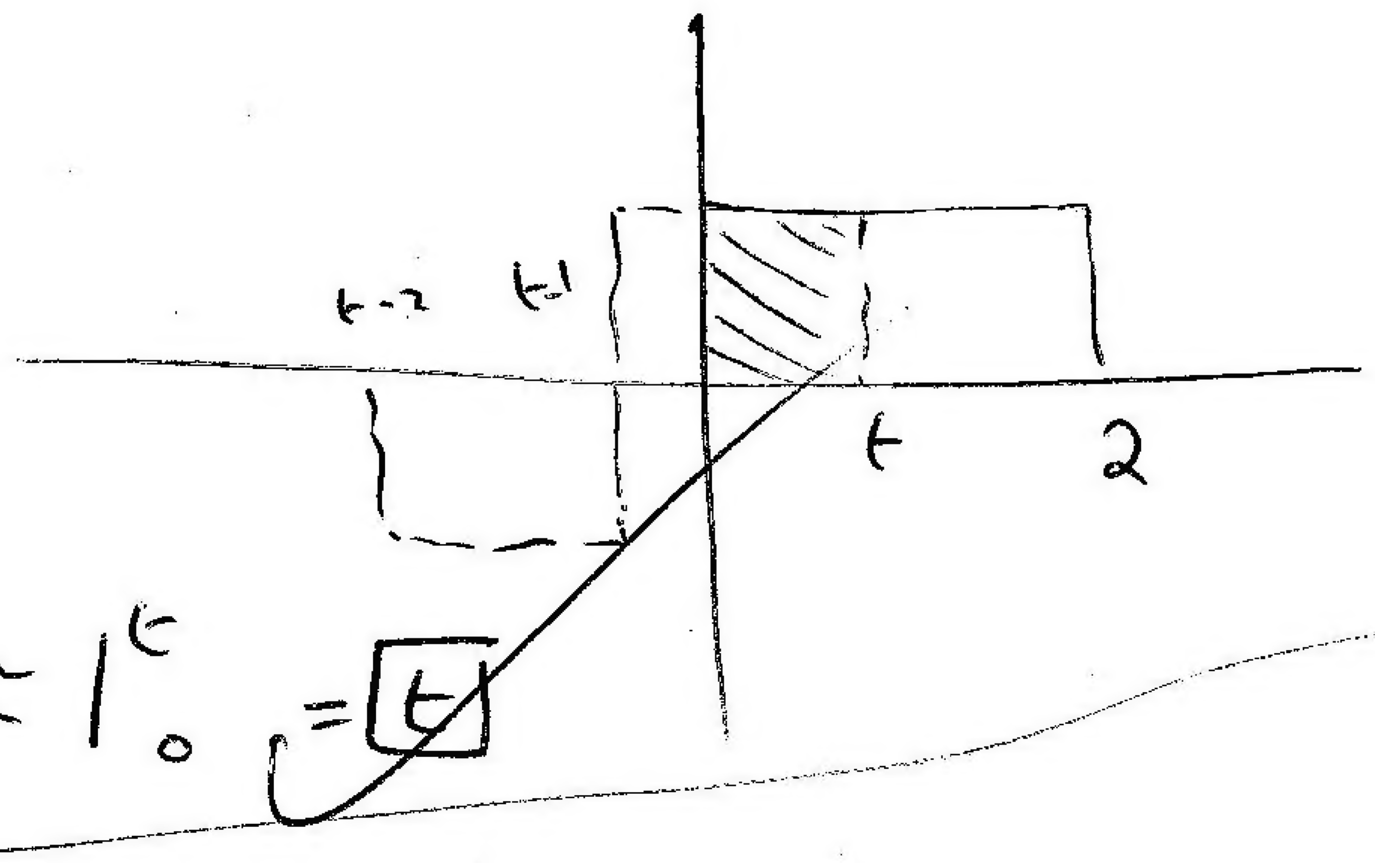


① for t large and negative (No overlap!!)



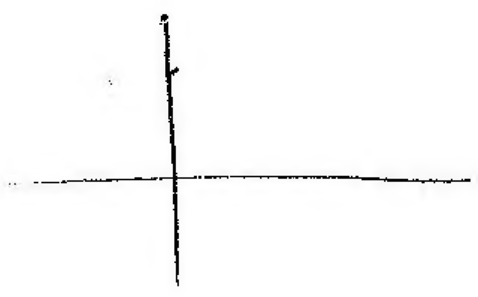
$y(t) = 0$

② $0 < t < 1$

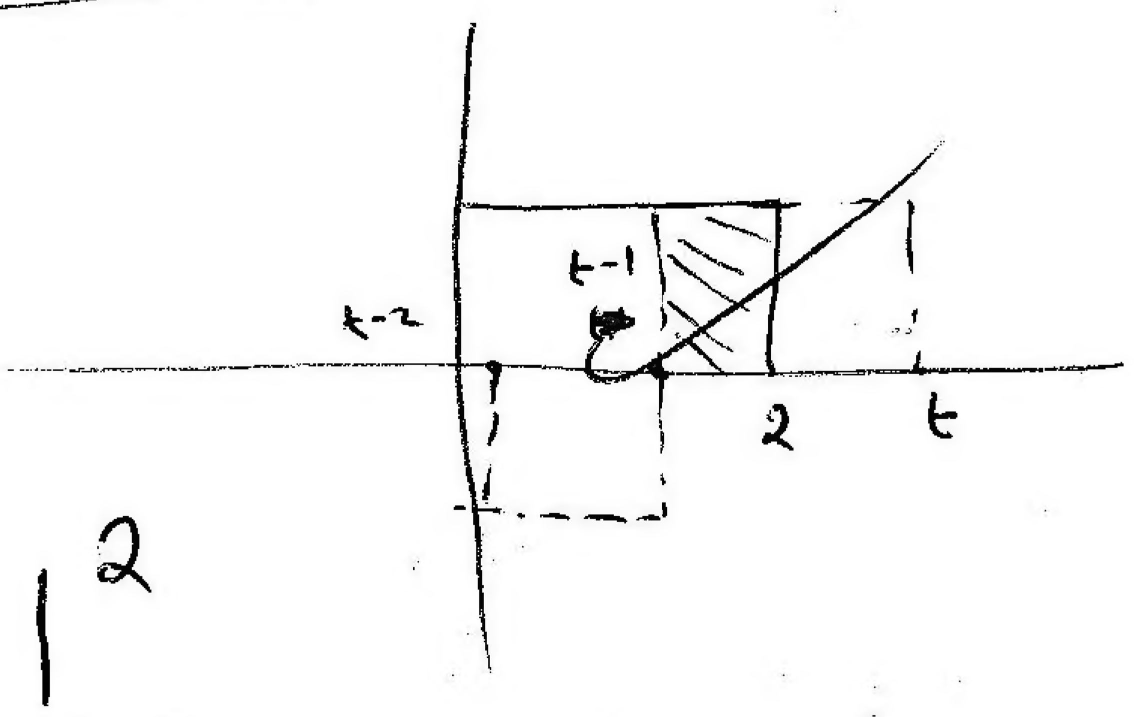


$$y(t) = \int_0^t 1.1 \, d\tau = \tau \Big|_0^t = \boxed{t}$$

0,3 $-t+3$
1,2
2,1



③ $1 < t < 2$



$$y(t) = \int_{t-1}^{2} 1.1 \, d\tau = \tau \Big|_{t-1}^{2}$$

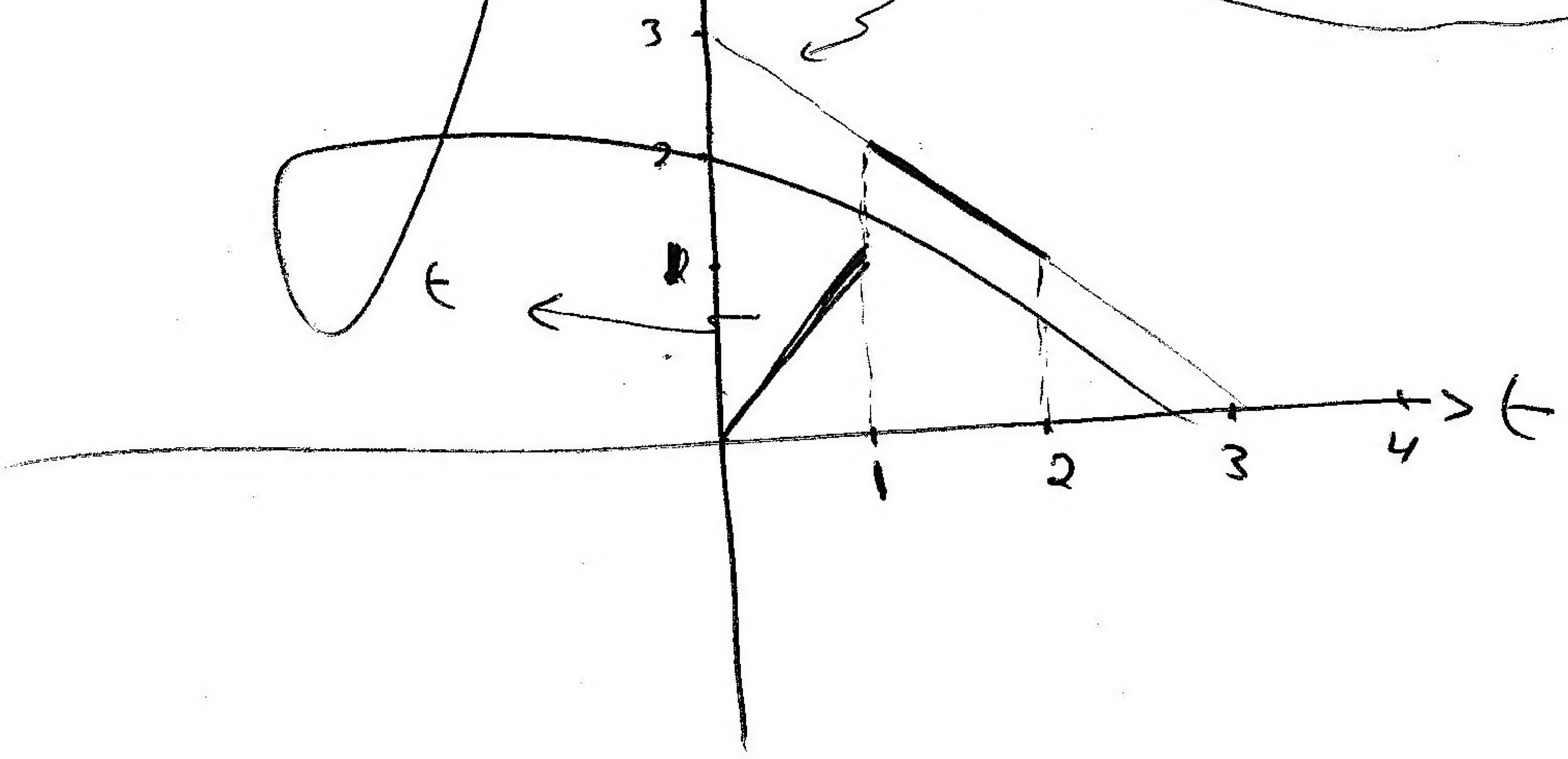
$$= 2 - (t-1) = 2 - t + 1 = \boxed{3-t}$$

for $t > 2$ (No overlap!!)

$y(t) = 0$

⊕ Now drawing $y(t)$

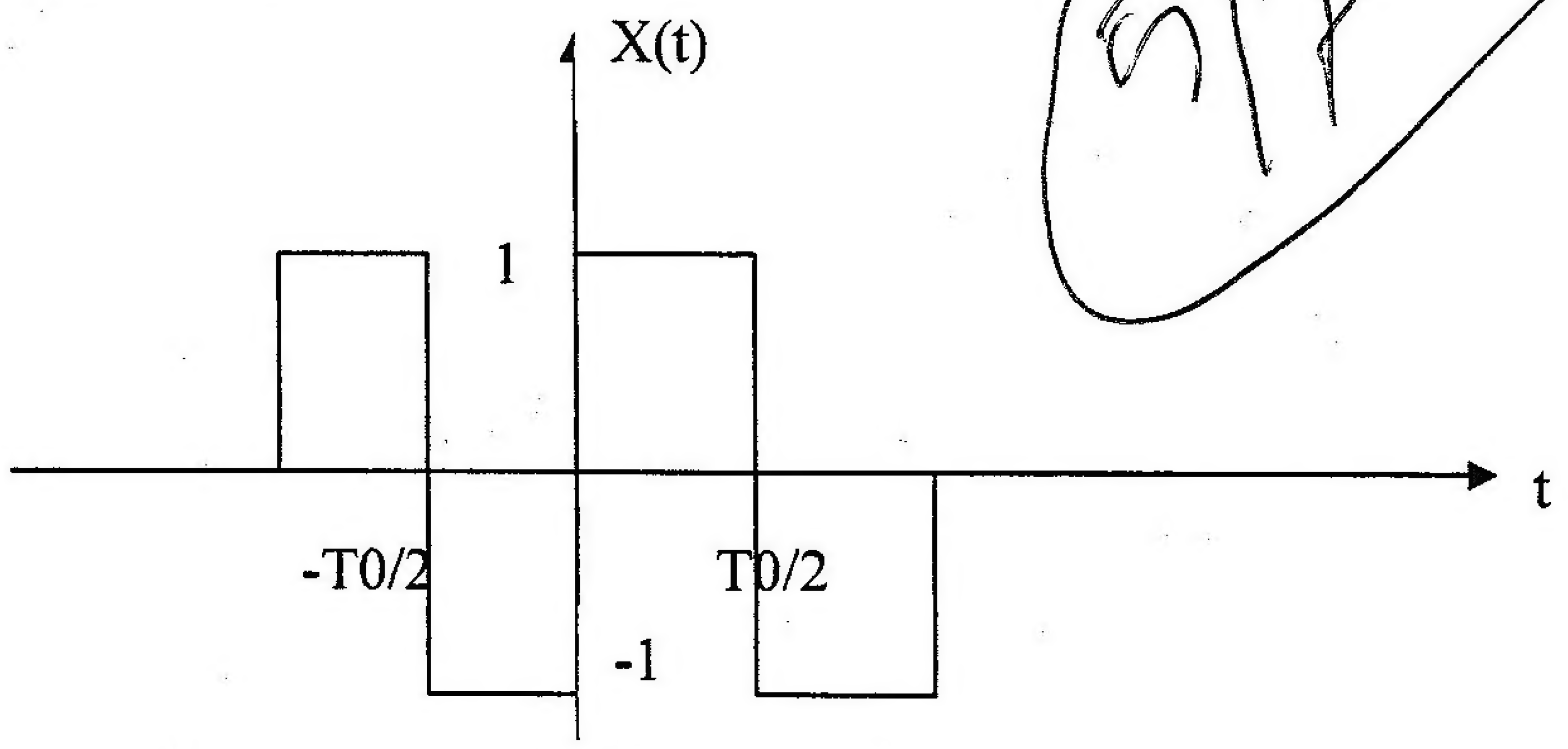
$0 < t < 1 \Rightarrow t$
$1 < t < 2 \Rightarrow 3-t$



Course's Name *:analog communication*	**Palestine Technical University - Kadoorie**	***Instructor's Name :***
Course's Number :		***Student's Name:*** ....
Exam's Period *1hours*		***Student's Number:*** ....
Questions' Number :4		***Section's Number:*** ....
Total Mark *:30*		***Exam's Date*** *:11/04/2013*
Pages' Number4:	*first......Exam*	***Form :***
	first.......Semester 2012/2013	

Q3)Find the complex exponential Fourier series representation of the following signal and draw the amplitude and phase spectrum of the signal (7 marks)

5/7



$$C_n = \frac{1}{T_0}\int g_p(t)\, e^{-j2\pi f t}\, dt$$

$$\therefore C_n = \frac{1}{T_0}\int_{-T_0/2}^{0} -1\, e^{\frac{-j2\pi n t}{T_0}}\, dt + \frac{1}{T_0}\int_{0}^{T_0/2} 1\cdot e^{\frac{-j2\pi n t}{T_0}}\, dt$$

$$= \frac{+1}{T_0}\left(\frac{T_0}{+j2\pi n}\right) e^{\frac{-j2\pi n t}{T_0}}\Bigg|_{-\frac{T_0}{2}}^{0} + \frac{1}{T_0}\left(\frac{T_0}{-j2\pi n}\right) e^{\frac{-j2\pi n t}{T_0}}\Bigg|_{0}^{T_0/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{j2\pi n}\, e^{\frac{-j2\pi n t}{T_0}}\Bigg|_{-T_0/2}^{0} + \frac{-1}{j2\pi n}\, e^{\frac{-j2\pi n t}{T_0}}\Bigg|_{0}^{T_0/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{j2\pi n}\left(1 - e^{\frac{+j2\pi n}{T_0}\left(+\frac{T_0}{2}\right)}\right) + \frac{-1}{j2\pi n}\left(e^{\frac{-j2\pi n}{T_0}\left(\frac{T_0}{2}\right)} - 1\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{j2\pi n}\left(1 - e^{j\pi n}\right) + \frac{-1}{j2\pi n}\left(e^{-j\pi n} - 1\right)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{j2\pi n}\left(e^{j\pi n} - 1\right) + \frac{-1}{j2\pi n}\left(e^{-j\pi n} - 1\right)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{j2\pi n}\left(e^{j\pi n} - 1 + e^{-j\pi n} - 1\right) = \frac{-1}{j2\pi n}\left(e^{j\pi n} - e^{-j\pi n} - 2\right)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{j2\pi n}\left(e^{j\pi n} - e^{-j\pi n}\right) + \frac{-1}{j2\pi n}(-2)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{\pi n}(\sin \pi n) + \frac{2}{j2\pi n} = \boxed{\cancel{\mathrm{Sinc}(n)} + \frac{1}{j\pi n}}$$

page 5

Course's Name : *analog communication*
Course's Number :
Exam's Period *1hours*
Questions' Number :4
Total Mark :30
Pages' Number4:

Palestine Technical University - Kadoorie

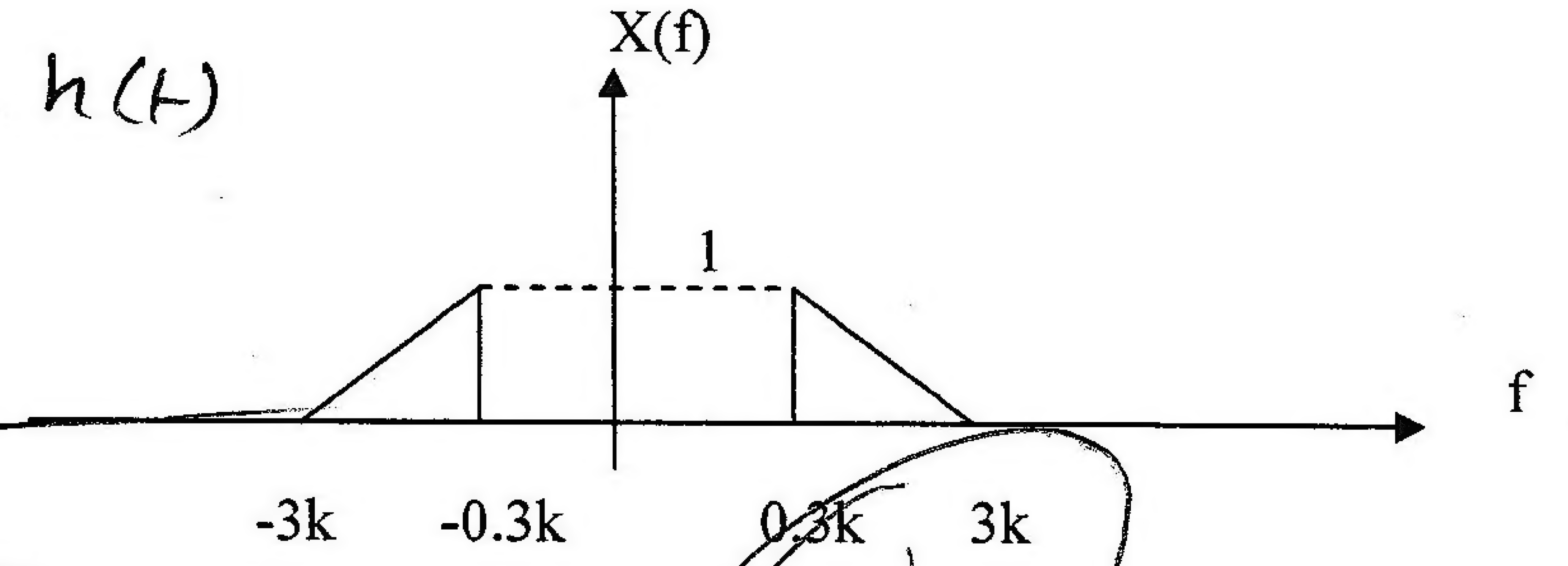
first……Exam
first……Semester 2012/2013

Instructor's Name :
Student's Name: ………………………………
Student's Number: ………………………..
Section's Number: …………………………
Exam's Date :11/04/2013
Form :

2/7

Q4)The spectrum of the signal x(t) is given in the figure below (7 marks)
a)Find and draw the spectrum of the signal $y(t)=x(t)[\cos(2\pi*3000t)]$
b)Find and draw the spectrum of the signal $y(t)=2x(t-2)$

t_0



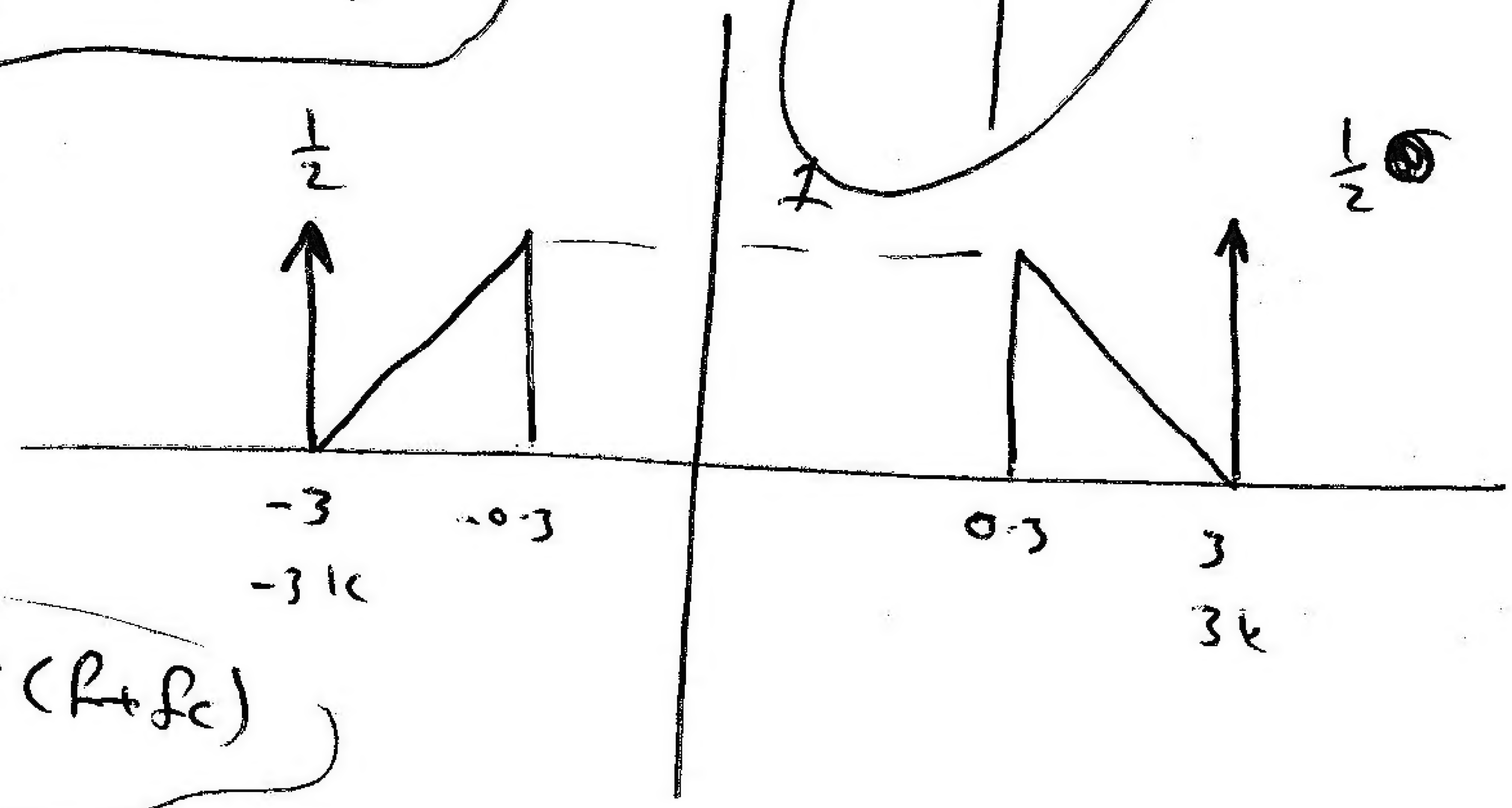
$\cos(2\pi \times 3000t) = h(t)$

$\cos(2\pi f t) = h(t)$

$F(\cos 2\pi f t)$
$= \frac{1}{2}\delta(f-f_c) + \frac{1}{2}\delta(f+f_c)$

1

(a)

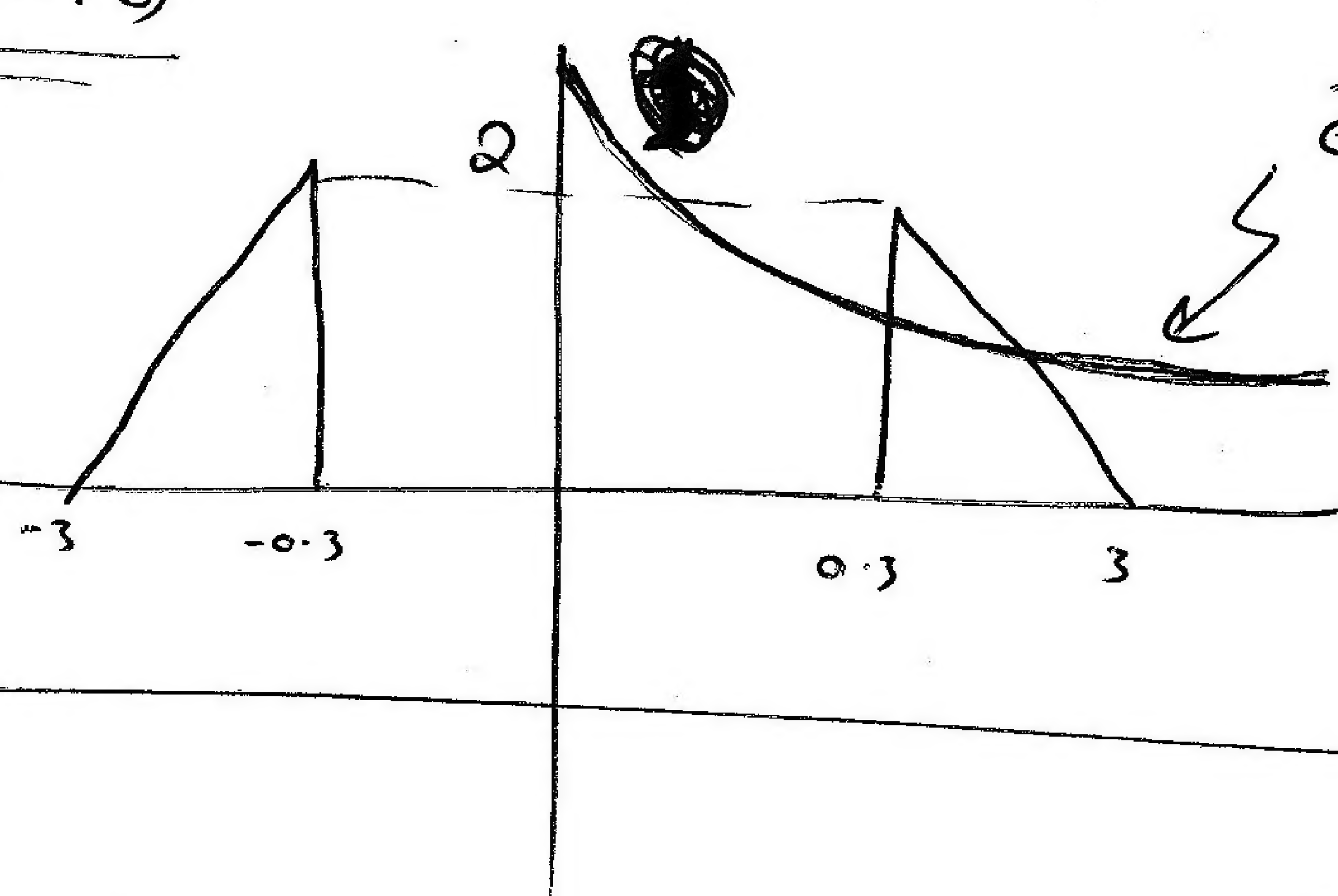


$y(f) = X(f)\,h(f)$

$h(f) = \frac{1}{2}\delta(f-f_c) + \frac{1}{2}\delta(f+f_c)$

$= \frac{1}{2}\delta(f) + \frac{1}{2}\delta(-f)$

(b) $y(t) = 2x(t-t_0)$



1

multiply by 2 and multiply by exponential $e^{-j2\pi f t}$

Shift in time domain = multiplying in exponential in frequency domain

Property	Mathematical Description
1. Linearity	$ag_1(t)+bg_2(t)\rightleftharpoons aG_1(f)+bG_2(f)$ where a and b are constants
2. Time scaling	$g(at)\rightleftharpoons\frac{1}{\lvert a\rvert}G\left(\frac{f}{a}\right)$ where a is a constant
3. Duality	If $g(t)\rightleftharpoons G(f)$, then $G(t)\rightleftharpoons g(-f)$
4. Time shifting	$g(t-t_0)\rightleftharpoons G(f)\exp(-j2\pi f t_0)$
5. Frequency shifting	$\exp(j2\pi f_c t)g(t)\rightleftharpoons G(f-f_c)$
6. Area under $g(t)$	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(t)dt=G(0)$
7. Area under $G(f)$	$g(0)=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G(f)df$
8. Differentiation in the time domain	$\frac{d}{dt}g(t)\rightleftharpoons j2\pi f G(f)$
9. Integration in the time domain	$\int_{-\infty}^{t} g(\tau)d\tau\rightleftharpoons\frac{1}{j2\pi f}G(f)+\frac{G(0)}{2}\delta(f$
10. Conjugate functions	If $g(t)\rightleftharpoons G(f)$, then $g^*(t)\rightleftharpoons G^*(-f)$
11. Multiplication in the time domain	$g_1(t)g_2(t)\rightleftharpoons\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} G_1(\lambda)G_2(f-\lambda)d\lambda$
12. Convolution in the time domain	$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g_1(\tau)g_2(t-\tau)d\tau\rightleftharpoons G_1(f)G_2(f)$.

Table A6.4 Trigonometric Identities

$$\exp(\pm j\theta)=\cos\theta\pm j\sin\theta$$
$$\cos\theta=\tfrac{1}{2}[\exp(j\theta)+\exp(-j\theta)]$$
$$\sin\theta=\frac{1}{2j}[\exp(j\theta)-\exp(-j\theta)]$$
$$\sin^2\theta+\cos^2\theta=1$$
$$\cos^2\theta-\sin^2\theta=\cos(2\theta)$$
$$\cos^2\theta=\tfrac{1}{2}[1+\cos(2\theta)]$$
$$\sin^2\theta=\tfrac{1}{2}[1-\cos(2\theta)]$$
$$2\sin\theta\cos\theta=\sin(2\theta)$$
$$\sin(\alpha\pm\beta)=\sin\alpha\cos\beta\pm\cos\alpha\sin\beta$$
$$\cos(\alpha\pm\beta)=\cos\alpha\cos\beta\mp\sin\alpha\sin\beta$$
$$\tan(\alpha\pm\beta)=\frac{\tan\alpha\pm\tan\beta}{1\mp\tan\alpha\tan\beta}$$
$$\sin\alpha\sin\beta=\tfrac{1}{2}[\cos(\alpha-\beta)-\cos(\alpha+\beta)]$$
$$\cos\alpha\cos\beta=\tfrac{1}{2}[\cos(\alpha-\beta)+\cos(\alpha+\beta)]$$
$$\sin\alpha\cos\beta=\tfrac{1}{2}[\sin(\alpha-\beta)+\sin(\alpha+\beta)]$$

The Fourier representation of $sq(\theta(t))$

$$sq(\theta(t))=\frac{4}{\pi}\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{2k-1}\cos\left[2\pi(2k-1)f_c t+(2k-1)\phi(t)\right].$$

For a square periodic function with period T_c The Fourier representation of $P(t)$ is

$$P(t)=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}2\operatorname{sinc}(n/2)\cos 2\pi n f_c t=\frac{4}{\pi}\cos 2\pi f_c t-\frac{4}{3\pi}\cos 6\pi f_c t+\cdots$$